

Annual Report of the Medical
Officer of Health for the
Year 1925.

TO THE RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL OF GNOSALL.



Gentlemen,

Herewith I beg to submit to you my fourth annual report upon the health of your district; in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health this will be a survey report containing much more detail than the ordinary annual report, and will deal comprehensively with the general progress made in public health matters during the past five years.

I have dealt systematically with the various conditions as laid down in the instructions issued for preparing the report.

Area, 26,083 acres ; population (1921), 4,596 ; estimated (1925), 4,718.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND
GENERAL CHARACTER.

The district is approximately 12 miles in length and from 5-6 miles in width, and runs roughly north and south, with a trend from N.W. to S.E. It is bisected longitudinally by the Shropshire Union Canal and crossed by the L.M.S. Railway. There are no very marked features in the district, which is composed chiefly of agricultural land, interspersed with moderate sized woods and a few small lakes and meres. No running water of any note traverses the district, but of the small streams which traverse it some flow towards the North Sea and some towards the Atlantic Ocean.

Number of inhabited houses, 1,103 (1921); number of families or occupiers, 1,103 (1921); rateable value, £48,340; sum represented by a penny rate, £132.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The district is largely agricultural, and the populace are naturally nearly all engaged in farming and allied occupations, blacksmiths, labourers, shepherds, woodmen, gamekeepers, etc., and the necessary number of tradesmen of every sort to supply the wants of the farm and home.

There are two factories, both belonging to Messrs. Cadbury, one at Knighton, in Adbaston, and the other at High Onn, in the Church Eaton district; the former deals with the preparation of chocolate, and the latter with milk condensing. These two factories employ a considerable number of hands between them.

This is a great milk producing neighbourhood, and most of the farmers devote their energies to producing milk and sending it away wholesale; some, however, turn it into cheese. There is little wheat growing done, but a fair amount of sheep raising. In the actual village of Gnosall a considerable number of the population find employment in the factories of Stafford, and travel to and fro daily. There is little unemployment in the district, skilled farm hands readily finding work, and good milkers especially are always in demand. There are no trades or occupations which adversely affect the public health and the inhabitants may be said to both work and dwell in highly advantageous conditions.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1925.

Births:	Total.	M.	F.
Legitimate	90	50	40
Illegitimate	9	3	6
Birth Rate per 1,000 inhabitants, 20.98; birth rate for England and Wales, 18.3.			
Deaths:	Total.	M.	F.
	50	23	27

Death Rate per 1,000 inhabitants, 10.59; death rate for England and Wales, 12.2.

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births: Legitimate, 88.89; illegitimate, 111.1.

These figures indicate a very satisfactory state of affairs and a high degree of health in the district, the birth rate being nearly 16 per cent. higher than the average for England and Wales, and the death rate more than 10 per cent. below the average.

POOR LAW RELIEF.

£761 were expended on this during 1925. Calls on the District Medical Officers are not very many considering the population of the district. Cases requiring special hospital treatment are sent to the hospitals in the neighbouring towns if necessary.

SPECIAL CAUSES OF SICKNESS OR INVALIDITY.

During 1925 there have been epidemics of mumps, measles, and whooping cough, none of which have been of noteworthy severity, and the mortality from them and their sequelæ has been slight.

HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

There are no hospitals situated actually within the district, but there are hospitals of every type conveniently situated for the use of the inhabitants of the area.

(1) Tuberculosis.—There is a dispensary in Stafford, where the County Tuberculosis Officer attends on two days a week; cases can be sent to the various sanatoria supplied by the County Council, or in advanced cases they can be sent to the hospital at Yarnfield.

(2) Maternity.—There are no special maternity hospitals, but cases requiring special operative interference are received into the surgical wards at Stafford Infirmary. Paupers and the destitute can be received into the Union hospitals at Newport and Cannock.

(3) Children requiring special treatment are received into Stafford Infirmary, and there is a special Orthopædic Clinic in Stafford

(4) Fevers.—Infectious cases requiring isolation are sent to Yarnfield Isolation Hospital by ambulance, and the expense is borne by the District Council.

(5) Smallpox.—Arrangements have been made with the South Staffordshire Joint Smallpox Hospital Board for the rapid removal and isolation of any cases that may arise. The hospital is at Moxley, near Bilston. The District Council contribute toward the upkeep of Stafford Infirmary, which is supported by voluntary contributions.

There is no special institutional treatment for unmarried mothers and illegitimate children, but they are received into the Union hospitals.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) For infectious cases the ambulance is sent from Yarnfield Fever Hospital, and for smallpox cases from the Smallpox Hospital at Moxley, near Bilston.

(b) For accidents and non-infectious cases.—Ambulances can be obtained from the town of Stafford and from the Union of Cannock, and are sometimes used in the transport of specially serious cases.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

There are no maternity or child welfare centres available.

There is a School Clinic in Stafford, where minor surgical operations are performed, dental extractions take place, and errors of refraction are rectified.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary already mentioned is in Stafford, and within easy reach of the district.

Persons suffering from venereal diseases can obtain free treatment at the hospital in Wolverhampton. The

school clinic is provided by the County Council, as is the tuberculosis dispensary; the venereal centre is supported by Wolverhampton General Hospital.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

These consist of a part-time Medical Officer of Health, and a part-time Sanitary Inspector, who is also the Surveyor to the District Council.

Health visiting is undertaken by the district nurses, who are not, however, subsidised by the Local Authority.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(1) *General*.—This is carried on by three district nurses, members of the Staffordshire Nursing Association. They reside at Gnosall, Norbury, and Adbaston, and are supported largely by voluntary subscriptions, partly by capitation fees from patients, and from grants from the County Council for the health visiting which they undertake. They all report monthly to the M.O.H. Church Eaton district is looked after by a health visitor who resides in Stafford and cycles over as required. Church Eaton and Moreton parishes require the services of a resident district nurse, but so far all efforts have failed to make a satisfactory arrangement.

MIDWIVES.

The above-named nurses attend to most of the midwifery of the district; they are not subsidised by the Local Authority; between them they cover the district fairly satisfactorily, although Church Eaton and Moreton are dependent on the good nature of their neighbour, Gnosall, having no nurse of their own. In addition to the above-mentioned nurses, there are a few private practitioners; one nurse practising in Haughton comes into the Church Eaton and Gnosall districts, and there is a semi-retired midwife in Gnosall who undertakes a few cases, and another who undertakes cases, but chiefly out of the district. A very few cases adjoining Newport are undertaken by Newport midwives.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

There are no special Local Orders, Local Acts, or general Adoptive Acts in force in the area, except the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1885, and the Contagious Diseases Animals Act, 1886, Local Regulations.

The District Council contribute to the support of Stafford Infirmary.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.—There is a plentiful supply of water distributed throughout the district. In certain localities water lying fairly close to the surface in strata of sand appears to be polluted from surface contamination. I give details of the various water supplies seriatim:—

Norbury Village.—On analysis every private well was found to be unfit for drinking and was condemned; a scheme was then undertaken by the Local Authority to supply the village with pure water, and the results are now very satisfactory. A constant supply is maintained by a mechanically-driven pump by which water is pumped up from a well 50 feet deep, and is then allowed to gravitate to the consumer. The water is obtained by agreement with a local landowner, and mains and standpipes are provided by the Local Authority.

Dwelling houses supplied, 19; proportion of population supplied 9-10ths; house connections, 2; stand-pipes, 2.

Gnosall Village.—Here a scheme has been in operation for twelve years, whereby all houses in the village proper are supplied by pipes laid directly on to the houses. The supply is provided from a service reservoir built over springs and connected by open-jointed pipes with neighbouring springs; from this a constant supply of potable water gravitates to the consumer. The supply is owned in its entirety by the Local Authority.

Number of dwelling houses connected, 60; proportion of population served, 90 per cent.; house connections, 60; stand-pipes, nil.

In Gnosall Heath, adjacent to Gnosall village, conditions are less satisfactory, and water has to be carried by hand from adjoining wells to many houses which have no satisfactory water supply of their own.

In Church Eaton village the water supply to almost every house was found to be polluted, and a scheme is now under consideration, whereby a good supply can be economically and effectively carried out.

In Forton there are two private sources of supply, both the property of a local landowner. In one case spring water is forced by means of a ram to storage reservoirs whence it gravitates to the consumer. In the other case water is pumped from a well by a wind engine up to a large storage reservoir, whence it gravitates to the consumers' houses. Both supplies are constant.

No. 1: Dwelling houses supplied; 14; proportion of inhabitants, all; house connections, 5; stand-pipes, 1.

No. 2: Dwelling houses supplied, 21; proportion of inhabitants, all; house connections, 7; stand-pipes, 5.

This tank has recently been enlarged from 11,000 to 16,000 gallons to ensure a constant supply in windless conditions.

Over the remainder of the district water is in most cases supplied by wells to the individual houses, as the latter are for the most part too scattered to permit of the adoption of a piped service.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Lonco Brook.—The presence of large milk-condensing works on the banks of this water course and the daily discharge of large quantities of milk wash combined with sugar set up a serious state of pollution, which destroyed all vegetable and fish life in the brook.

On the Local Authority complaining, filtration works were constructed for dealing with the trade wash, but these not proving sufficiently effective, an expensive plant on the sludge system was installed and every effort was made to counteract the pollution.

The brook course has not returned to its original condition, but the effects of pollution have been reduced to the minimum.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Three schemes for wholesale sewage disposal are operative in the district.

(1) Gnosall.—In Gnosall village proper sewage from all the houses is dealt with by works which convey—partly by gravity and partly by pumping—the sewage to filter beds and land adapted for the purpose.

Pumping is carried out by two 8 h.p. oil engines and an experienced engineer is retained to control the plant.

On an average 25,000 gallons of sewage are pumped daily on to the filter beds, which are in addition to a larger quantity from gravitation sewers; the sewage is much diluted by the leakage of water into the sewers.

The scheme works well and is satisfactory and quite sufficient for dealing with that part of the parish for which it was originally constructed. The district known as Gnosall Heath is in a less satisfactory condition, and would undoubtedly benefit by inclusion in the above scheme, if this was found to be possible. In Gnosall Heath the houses are rather thick on the ground and there is no drainage system at all. The health of this part of the district is exceptionally good, but with the existing state of affairs the control of an epidemic of serious infectious disease would be most difficult.

(2) Norbury.—A gravitation sewer has been laid down the village street, discharging into a septic tank; this tank is fitted with a chain pump and is emptied periodically by the farmer on

whose land the tank is constructed and the sewage is used for manuring purposes. This scheme is simple, but sufficient for the needs of the district.

(3) Church Eaton.—The village proper is drained by a gravitation sewer flowing into a circular sump, whence sewage is pumped by a wind engine on to a piece of land which was purchased for this purpose.

Owing to the small amount of fall available on the sewer length and the dependence on wind for pumping purposes, the scheme is not quite as satisfactory as could be desired. This system has been operative for 25 years, during which time the only replacement has been the provision of a new and more powerful and more durable type of wind engine to replace the first one, which was destroyed by a severe storm.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Most of the houses in the area being widely scattered, water closets are confined to localities where there is a piped water supply.

The types of closets general throughout the district are the pan and the vault types. In all cases where vault closets are found on inspection to be in a bad state of repair or in an insanitary condition, the local authority urges, and with considerable success, the conversion into the pan type. Water closets are confined to the better class of houses and to houses where a piped system exists:—

In Norbury: 27 houses, 1 provided with water closet. In Forton: 35 houses, 10 provided with water closets.

SCAVENGING.

The Council is being urged to provide some means for disposing of house refuse, and in Gnosall a search is being made for a suitable site for a dump. In the remainder of the district householders make their own arrangements for disposing of their refuse, as over so widely scattered an area no system is possible.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

A detailed, tabulated statement as to inspections made by the Sanitary Officer is attached.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action required nor taken.

Premises and Occupations controlled by Bye-laws and Regulations not applicable to this district.

SCHOOLS.

I have made a systematic examination of the sanitation and the water supply of the public elementary schools of the district. On the whole the supply of closets and urinals appears to be sufficient, and considering all the circumstances the arrangements are fairly good; what struck me most was that in comparatively few cases were the closets fly proof, many of them had no lids at all, thus allowing flies to enter freely and to feed upon and befoul themselves with excreta, thence probably betaking themselves to the classrooms. Where the closet lids were efficient it was usually found that the doors at the back admitted flies freely.

Many of the closets had no doors, but from some points of view this is hardly a fault. The boys' closets at High Offley are badly arranged, and exceedingly dark.

The arrangements for emptying the closets at Church Eaton School appear to be defective, and the urine soaks into the ground immediately behind the playground wall; new doors at the back of the closets are needed here also. A foul smelling pit is in close proximity to the school, and even in cold weather I found the smell offensive.

I.—HOUSING.

General conditions: — Gnosall— Houses are on the whole in a satisfactory condition, and no appreciable shortage is felt. The Local Authority has erected 16 houses in Gnosall, 2 in Moreton, and 2 in Knightley. Private

enterprise has supplied 5 houses only. The Local Authority do not contemplate any further building programme, but private enterprise, with the assistance of subsidy, is responsible for renewed activity in building during the current year.

Adbaston and High Offley—Owing to the presence of large milk condensing works in this district, there was for a time an acute shortage of houses. The Local Authority has provided 4 houses at Adbaston, 2 at Shebdon, 4 at High Offley, and 2 at Woodseaves, whilst Messrs. Cadbury have erected 20 houses, and are about to erect another 6. Two more have been built by private enterprise. The demand for houses has now appreciably diminished.

Church Eaton—No shortage, but the Local Authority has erected 4 houses.

Norbury—The Local Authority has erected 4 houses and there is no shortage.

Forton—Supply sufficient for needs of parish.

II.—OVERCROWDING.

Negligible—What little occurs is usually owing to an influx of relatives who are homeless from some less favoured district.

III.—FITNESS OF HOUSES.

- (1) (a) General standard of housing is quite good. Three bedrooms are usual, but in some cases there are only two.
- (b) The principal defect is damp, caused through lack of damp courses and the porous nature of the materials used—brick and sandstone.
- (c) The defect is found to be almost impossible of remedy, but in the case of many of the poorer owner-occupants, such things as broken rain-spouts, damaged roofs, etc., often remain unremedied on the grounds of expense.

(2) Several actions taken as regards unfit houses under :—

(a) Public Health Acts.—Any defects found on inspection in all cases of unfit houses are dealt with under the Housing Acts.

(b) The Housing Acts.—In view of the scarcity of houses, the Local Authority has been reluctant to proceed to extremities and enforce closure of houses and every facility has been given to owners to remedy structural defects.

IV.—CONDITIONS AS REGARDS ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES.

Water is generally available when bored for, and prospective builders usually satisfy themselves on the point before selecting a site. Closet accommodation is usually on the pan system.

4.—Unhealthy areas : None such exist in the district.

5.—Bye-laws relating to houses, etc. : None

6.—General and miscellaneous actions not covered by above statements : None found necessary.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Houses erected, 1 (4 in course of erection).

1.—Unfit dwelling houses :—

1—Number inspected for housing defects 53

2—Inspected and recorded 45

3—Found to be in a state so dangerous to health as to be unfit for habitation 15

4—Exclusive of above, but found to be not in all things fit for habitation 0

2.—Remedy of defects without serving formal notice :—

Houses rendered fit after informal action by Local Authority 5

3.—Action under Statutory Powers :	
A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of Housing Act, 1925.	
1.—Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	2
2.—Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice ...	0
3.—Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders became operative in pursuance of declaration by owners of intention to close	2
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
1.—Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	8
2.—Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	8
C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15, Housing Act, 1925.	
1.—Representations made with a view to making Closing Orders	2
2.—Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	2
No Closing Orders were de- termined after the dwelling houses had been made fit. No demolition orders were made.	

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply :—

The district is famous for the amount of milk it produces and the quality of the same. Nearly all the large farms go in almost exclusively for milk production, but as much of the supply is sent away under contract there is always a danger of the small consumer finding a difficulty in obtaining supplies for his family. In the larger villages there are several retail vendors, but in the

more sparsely populated areas delivery of milk is an economic impossibility.

- (i) Action taken as to tuberculous milk and cattle:—These duties are undertaken by Staffs. County Council.
- (ii) A license has been granted to one farmer for the sale of milk under special designations.
- (iii) No refusal or revocation of registration of retailers has taken place.
- (b) Meat :—
 - (i) Meat inspection is undertaken by the Sanitary Inspector, who is the officer appointed under the Act. When necessary, meat is destroyed under an order from the Justices. No marking is done. Supervision of slaughtering is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector.

There are no public slaughterhouses. Private slaughterhouses :—

Registered, 1920, 0 ; licensed, 1920, 0.
Registered, Jan., 1925, 2 ; licensed, Jan., 1925, 1. Registered, Dec., 1925, 2 ; licensed, Dec., 1925, 1.

- (c) Other Foods :—Inspected by Sanitary Inspector.
- (d) No cases have occurred of food poisoning.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

The district has been remarkably free from notifiable infectious diseases during the last quinquennial period. Nothing worthy of the name of an epidemic has occurred. During the years whilst I have been your M.O.H. we have had 1 case of diphtheria, no cases of enteric fever, 21 cases of scarlet fever, 2 cases of puerperal fever, 28 cases of pneumonia. In 1922 we had a slight epidemic of very mild form of scarlet fever in Church Eaton.

A few cases have occurred of encephalitis lethargica, but fortunately of

a mild type, and there have been no fatalities from this disease.

The chief difficulty in connection with infectious disease is as regards isolation and nursing; there is no hospital in the district, and cases have to be sent to Yarnfield, many miles away, whilst if the patients are kept at home and nursed by relatives there is increased risk of spreading the disease.

Under agreement with Staffs. County Council, all specimens requiring examination are sent to the county laboratory at Wissage. Full use is taken of this by all the medical practitioners in the district.

The Schick and Dick tests have not been employed in the district, nor has artificial immunisation against diphtheria and scarlet fever.

It has not been necessary in my capacity as M.O.H. to perform any vaccinations under the Smallpox Prevention Regulations, 1917.

As regards non-notifiable diseases, these have been widespread throughout the district at frequent intervals; no year has quite escaped from measles epidemics, and as this serious complaint is still lightly regarded in many minds, children have been allowed to get up too soon, and have suffered severely from the numerous complications. Many deaths could doubtless be traced to regarding measles as a not very serious complaint.

Mumps has been prevalent during the last 18 months, and is still unchecked. Chicken pox has been a frequent visitor, and there have been two prolonged visitations of whooping cough.

All schoolmasters have displayed commendable promptitude in forwarding lists of infected and suspects, and when necessary contacts have been excluded from school; on several occasions schools have been closed for periods of varying length.

Mild forms of influenza have occurred, but there have been no fatalities directly traceable to this complaint.

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING 1925.

Disease.	Admitted		
	Cases Notified.	to Hospital.	Deaths.
1.—Small Pox	0	0	0
2.—Scarlet Fever	4	1	0
3.—Diphtheria	1	0	1
4.—Enteric Fever	0	0	0
5.—Puerperal Fever	0	0	0
6.—Other diseases generally notifi- able	0	0	0

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases and mortality during 1925.
Age periods. Pulmonary Non-Pulmonary

	M.	F.	M.	F.
5-10	0	0	1	0
15-20	1	1	0	0
20-25	0	0	1	0
25-30	1	1	0	0
35-45	0	1	0	0
	2	3	2	0

Deaths from Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis:—Nil.

It has not been found necessary to take any action as regards tuberculous employees in the milk trade, nor has it been necessary for the Council to apply for an order for compulsory removal to hospital.

It is satisfactory to be able to state that there have been no cases of ophthalmia neonatorum during the period under review.

I am, gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

C. BROMLEY DAVIES.

Medical Officer of Health.

April 6th, 1926.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN SANITARY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, YEAR 1925.

Number of Inspections and Observations made:—Dwelling houses and schools—Foul conditions, 6; structural

defects, 24; overcrowding, 2; unfit for habitation, 15; lodging houses, 0; cowsheds, 141; bakehouses, 3; slaughterhouses, 56; canal boats, 6; ashpits and privies, 0; deposits refuse, etc., 3; **water closets, 32.** House drainage: defective traps, no disconnection, other faults, 53; water supply, 56; pigsties, 5; animals improperly kept, 0; offensive trades, 0; smoke nuisances, 0; other nuisances, 2; total, 404.

Number of defects found:—Dwelling houses and schools—Foul conditions, 3; structural defects, 24; overcrowding, 2; unfit for habitation, 15; lodging houses, 0; cowsheds, 31; bakehouses, 0; slaughterhouses, 11; canal boats, 1; ashpits and privies, 0; deposits refuse, etc., 3; **water closets, 32.** House drainage: Defective traps, no disconnection, other faults, 53; water supply, 56; pigsties, 5; animals improperly kept, 0; offensive trades, 0; smoke nuisances, 0; other nuisances, 2; total, 238.

Abatement notices (informal) by Inspector:—Dwelling houses and schools—Foul conditions, 3; structural defects, 24; overcrowding, 2; unfit for habitation, 15; lodging houses, 0; cowsheds, 31; bakehouses, 0; slaughterhouses, 11; canal boats, 1; ashpits and privies, 0; deposits refuse, etc., 3; **water closets, 32.** House drainage: Defective traps, no disconnection, other faults, 53; water supply, 24; pigsties, 5; animals improperly kept, 0; offensive trades, 0; smoke nuisances, 0; other nuisances, 2; total, 206.

Abatement notices (formal) by authority: — Dwelling houses and schools—Foul conditions, 2; structural defects, 10; overcrowding, 1; unfit for habitation, 12; lodging houses, 0; cowsheds, 1; bakehouses, 0; slaughterhouses, 0; canal boats, 1; ashpits and privies, 0; deposits refuse, etc., 3; **water closets, 0.** House drainage: Defective traps, no disconnection, other faults, 28; water supply, 12; pigsties, 1; animals improperly kept, 0; offensive trades, 0; smoke nuisances, 0; other nuisances, 0; total, 71.

Nuisances abated after notice by Inspector:—Dwelling houses and schools—Foul conditions, 1; structural defects, 13; overcrowding, 1; unfit for habitation, 3; lodging houses, 0; cowsheds, 30; bakehouses, 0; slaughterhouses, 10; canal boats, 0; ashpits and privies, 0; deposits refuse, etc., 0; water closets, 32. House drainage: Defective traps, no disconnection, other faults, 12; water supply, 16; pigsties, 4; animals improperly kept, 0; offensive trades, 0; smoke nuisances, 0; other nuisances, 2; total, 124.

Nuisances abated after notice by authority:—Dwelling houses and schools—Foul conditions, 2; structural defects, 10; overcrowding, 1; unfit for habitation, 8; lodging houses, 0; cowsheds, 1; bakehouses, 0; slaughterhouses, 0; canal boats, 1; ashpits and privies, 0; deposits refuse, etc., 3; water closets, 0. House drainage: Defective traps, no disconnection, other faults, 26; water supply, 8; pigsties, 1; animals improperly kept, 0; offensive trades, 0; smoke nuisances, 0; other nuisances, 0; total 61.

Unwholesome food, 0. Food and Drugs Act—Samples of water taken for analysis, 18; condemned as unfit for use, 12.

Precautions against infectious disease—Houses disinfected after infectious disease, 7.



